MEDICAL MEN AT HAMPTON

8-31-11

Thirteenth Annual Session of Negro Medical Association Most Notable of All

GAMBLE FOR PRESIDENT

Charlestonian Succeeds Dr. A. M. Curtis, Whose Administration is Warmly Commended

NEXT SESSION AT TUSKEGEE

Claim That Negro Is Inherently Susceptible to Hookworm Disease Denied—Interesting Papers Read.

Special Correspondence of THE AGE.

Hampton, Va., Aug. 29.—At the thirteenth annual session of the National Medical Association, held in this city last week, Dr. H. F. Gamble, of Charleston, W. Va., was elected president to succeed Dr. A. M. Curtis, of Washington, D. C. The election of officers resulted as follows: H. F. Gamble, Charleston, W. Va., president; William A. Cox, Cambridge, Mass., vice-president; John A. Kenney, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., general secretary; F. H. Elliott, Portsmouth, Va., assistant secretary; J. R. Levy, Florence, S. C., treasurer; Harry S. Pope, Baltimore, pharmaceutical vice-president; Julia P. Coleman, Washington, D. C., pharmaceutical secretary; Dr. George E. Cannon, Jersey City, N. J., chairman of the executive board (re-elected); Dr. W. E. Sterrs, Decatur, Ala., secretary of the Executive Board (re-elected).

Dr. A. M. Curtis of Washington, D. C., was chosen from the surgical section to fill the vacancy on the executive board caused by the expiration of the term of Dr. George Cleveland Hall, of Chicago. Dr. J. A. Robinson, of Darlington, S. C., was selected to fill the place just vacated by Dr. Cannon, who is now a member-at-large. The other members of the executive board are: N. F. Mossell, Philadelphia; Amanda V. Gray, Washington, D. C.; C. N. Marshall, Washington, D. C.; M. A. Van Horn, Newport, R. I.; J. W. Jones, Winston-Salem, N. C.; M. F. Wheatland, Newport, R. I.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., was selected as the next meeting place of the association in response to a cordial invitation extended by Booker T. Washington and the Alabama State Medical Association.

Dr. Gamble, the newly-elected head of the N. M. A., has been a tireless worker for the success of the organization, and his election to the presidency aroused much enthusiasm.

Gamble Selected Without Much of a Contest.

This year's election passed off smoothly and was void of any sensational features. In the preliminary canvass Dr. C. H. Shepard, of Durham, N. C., received a complimentary vote, but he promptly moved to make the selection of Dr. Gamble unanimous.

In its resolutions the association reaffirmed its devotion to the work of improving the physical condition of the race; recommended the appointment of a committee to further the development of a closer relationship between the national and local bodies, and urged that local organizations assume a more active and less spasmodic leadership in the campaign against tuberculosis, high infantile and child mortality, and unsanitary conditions that beset us.

The N. M. A. tendered sincere thanks to the officers of Hampton Institute for their kindness in placing their buildings and grounds at the disposal of the association, and acknowledged its indebtedness to Dr. W. E. Atkins and his associates on all of the local committees of the Tidewater Medical Association and the citizens at large of this section.

The declarations also voiced the deep sense of appreciation felt by all visitors for the gracious welcome address of the Mayor of Hampton; for the very full reports of the proceedings of the meetings published each day by the local press; to Supt. B. J. Megginson, of the Hampton Roads Traction Company, for the extra facilities extended in operating cars beyond the usual hours and for the uniform courtesy extended by the employees of the company; and to the pastor and members of the First Baptist Church for their generosity in allowing the use of their handsome edifice for a public meeting.

Dr. A. M. Curtis presided, and in his annual address, delivered Tuesday, he made a number of recommendations looking to the development of the N. M. A. He urged a closer union between the national and State bodies.

The work of the several sections stood out in bold relief and was of an unusually high order. The meetings were full of life and the programs were carried out as planned, supplementing in harmonious fashion the labors of the general convention. The papers faithfully reflected the rapid advance made in the threefold professions embraced by the association.

Surgical section, Dr. A. M. Brown, Birmingham, Ala., chairman; Dr. R. L. Jones, Charleston, W. Va., secretary; medical section, J. J. France, Portsmouth, Va., chairman; dental section, Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, Richmond, Va., chairman; Dr. C. O. Lee, Winston-Salem, N. C., secretary; pharmaceutical section, Dr. W. L. Board, Washington, D. C., chairman.

Commissions to Continue Their Work.

Dr. J. A. Kenney's report as chairman of the commission to investigate the cause and extent and curse of the hookworm disease was an exhaustive presentation of the subject. He held that the statistics showing the Negro to be inherently susceptible to this malady are false, and that an honest investigation will demonstrate that the colored people are no more susceptible to the hookworm than any other people under like conditions. The leaders of the medical profession are asked to insist upon membership in the national anti-hookworm commission, and thus see to it that the facts are honestly placed before the public.

Dr. M. F. Wheatland's report from the commission on tuberculosis evoked a vigorous discussion. Dr. A. M. Townsend's study of pellagra complaint opened a profitable line of discussion and Dr. Gamble's recommendation that the commission on medical education be allowed sufficient funds to make his investigation reliable and accurate, found favor. The commissions continue their investigations.

The report of Dr. C. V. Roman on the status of the Journal of the National Medical Association, with unique appeal for support, was one of the most impressive deliverances of the week.

In addition to the many papers and discussions of scientific value by members of the medical, surgical, dental and pharmaceutical branches of the association, a number of distinguished visitors were present and offered words of encouragement. Prominent among them were Dr. W. T. Vernon, former Register of the Treasury, now United States Supervisor of Indian Schools, here on official business; Dr. Charles F. Meserve, president of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.; Maj. R. R. Moton, Commandant of Cadets at Hampton Institute; Prof. James B. Dudley, president of the A. and M. College, at Greensboro, N. C., and Dr. Jas. E. Shepard, president of the National Religious Training School, at Durham, N. C.

Surgical Clinic at Dixie Hospital.

At the surgical clinic at Dixie Hospital on Wednesday morning, an important operation involving the opening of an abdominal cavity was performed by Drs. A. M. Curtis, W. A. Warfield, Dr. Carson, J. A. Kenney, Arthur M. Brown and H. F. Gamble.

Especially noteworthy during the week were the papers on "Occular Complications of Certain Constitutions Diseases," by Dr. M. O. Dumas, of Washington, D. C.; "A Brief Comparative Study of the Negro," by Dr. E. Mayfield Boyle, Washington, D. C.; "Neurasthenia," by Dr. J. A. Robinson, Darlington, S. C.; "Auto-Intoxication," by Dr. Mary E. Britton, Lexington, Ky.; "Modern Abdominal Surgery," by Dr. B. R. Bluitt, Dallas, Texas; "Thorough Preparation for Success in Pharmacy," by Dr. W. H. Barlow, Newport News, Va.; "Side Lines by Druggists," Dr. Arthur S. Gray, Washington, D. C.; "Infantile Gastro-Enteritis," by Dr. E. P. Roberts, New York City, and "Observation, Use and Abuse of Salvarsan," by Dr. U. G. Mason, Birmingham, Ala. All of the papers were meritorious and will appear in the Journal of the N. M. A.

Brilliant Social Function.

No previous meeting of the association equalled this year's in the number and brilliance of the social features presented. The presence of an unusually large number of ladies from abroad added to the bevy of beauty always to be found in the Tidewater region. Every evening there were dances at Buckroe Beach; at the lawn fete on Wednesday evening free boat rides, auto rides, ox-cart rides and a feast of watermelon, amid festoons of electric bulbs and Japanese lanterns, were provided; and the reception given by the Bachelors of Hampton was an enjoyable affair. The piece de resistance was the grand banquet on Thursday evening in the gymnasium, at which 1500 guests sat down to a most sumptuous repast. Dr. Atkins acted as toastmaster. Responses were made by Maj. R. R. Moton, Dr. C. V. Roman, Dr. W. F. Penn, Dr. F. G. Elliott, Dr. Norman Lassiter, Lawyer J. Thomas Newsome, E. C. Brown, Dr. W. T. Foreman and Rev. A. A. Graham. At the close the entire party was escorted to the pavilion at Buckroe Beach for the grand ball, special cars having been provided for the occasion through the courtesy of the local traction company. With a delightful excursion to Jamestown Island and Claremont Friday and a farewell afternoon at Buckroe on Saturday, regretful adieus were said, and the festivities as well as the serious activities of the thirteenth annual session of the National Medical Association came to an end.

MONEY FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS.

Members of McCormick Family Increase Donation.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Sept. 1.—Members of the McCormick family in Chicago have made some additional gifts to the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Normal. Last year Miss Virginia McCormick gave $5,000 for the hospital being built there and this year she has given $5,000 more, making the building cost $10,000. Mrs. Nettie Fowler McCormick has just decided to make the Girls' Trade Building which she is giving the college cost $15,000 instead of $12,000. The contract for the last named building is been let during the present week

SERIES OF MEETINGS ON PREVENTION OF DISEASE

Tuberculosis Society of St. Louis Cooperates In Health Conference.

The first meeting of the Negro conference on tuberculosis was held under the auspices of the Anti-tuberculosis society in the Sumner high school, St. Louis, from Monday afternoon, Dec. 12, to Friday, Dec. 16, inclusive. The president of the local conference is Professor F. L. Williams, who presided at the formal opening of the conference, at which exhibits were shown.

Monday night's meeting was conducted by public school teachers, who had associated with them the teachers of the various Sunday schools. Professor A. J. Gossin presided. Tuesday evening, Dec. 13, was woman's night, and the presiding officer was Miss Arsania Williams.

On Wednesday evening the Rev. Gustavus Tuckerman delivered an instructive lecture to the students of the Summer high school. The meeting was presided over by Mr. George C. Poag. On Thursday evening there will be an oratorical contest, open to pupils of the Summer high school, for a prize of $10, offered by Edward E. Goltra, chairman of the municipal commission on tuberculosis, for the best ten minute oration on "The Prevention of Tuberculosis Among Colored People."

The conference will close with a talk on "Tuberculosis and the Colored Race" by Professor Edward S. Williams, a stereopticon exhibition and the appointment of permanent committees. There was a stereopticon lecture every evening during the conference, and the tuberculosis exhibit was open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Dr. E. D. Williston, making note of the unfavorable housing conditions which a large proportion of the colored population of Washington must endure, is to deliver a series of lectures on "Hygiene, Sanitation and Housing" early this fall. He will speak at about twenty of the principal churches in the city and endeavor to arouse public sentiment against the unwholesome policy of grasping landlords, who force the poor Negroes to live in alleys at rents far in excess of the value of the property or the ability of the tenants to pay.

TUBERCULOSIS WILL BE FOUGHT AMONG CONVICTS

Plans Adopted For Hospital a Wetumpka.

RECONSTRUCT OLD PRISON

Will Use Remodeled Structure for Concentration Station Where Prisoners Will Be Classified and Detailed to Suitable Work.

Plans for the immediate erection of a tuberculosis hospital at Wetumpka for the benefit of state convicts were adopted Tuesday at a meeting of the State Convict Board. Work in the actual erection of the building will commence within the next few days, and when completed the building will have cost several thousand dollars.

Out of 2,000 convicts in the state of Alabama only fifty are said to have tuberculosis. But there are many suspects, some of whom, it is argued, must be isolated, and if allowed to mingle with the healthy prisoners will spread disease.

There are therefore eight separate compartments planned for the hospital, two for white males, two for white females, two for colored males and two for colored females. One compartment for each class will be reserved for suspects who will be scientifically treated for the disease suspected.

In addition to the erection of the tuberculosis hospital, the board authorized the reconstruction of the old Wetumpka prison which will be used as a concentration camp. At the concentration camp, all prisoners who come from the jails will be classified with regard to physical condition and knowledge of work. Suitable men will be sent to the mines, to the farms or to such work as they are fitted for.

Those prisoners who, because of long confinement in the jails, are unfitted for any sort of work, will be cared for until they are restored to health. In this manner it is hoped to reduce the death rate of the convicts.

All of these plans will be submitted to the governor, and, with his approval, will be executed immediately.

The $40,000 Nurses' Home at Freedmen's Hospital in Washington will soon be completed.

The report of the general secretary of the associated charities which recently appeared in the daily papers is a very interesting document and should appeal to every person in the city who has the welfare of his fellow men at stake for it tells of the inestimable good which this society has done for the poor and needy of our city and what it hopes to accomplish in the future. It deals not only with the need of help for the unfortunate whites of our city, but it also speaks of the dire need of assistance for the Negro portion of our population and recommends most highly the efforts which have been made by the Negroes to better their condition by organizing an anti-tuberculosis society to work in conjunction with that of the whites. In speaking specifically of the ravishing effects of tuberculosis among the Negroes of Savannah and the necessity for cooperation of the races in trying to check it she said:

"We should be unfaithful upholders of the civic good if we did not realize that before very long this society should take active steps not only in the question of the prevention and cure of tuberculosis among the Negroes, but should study the whole problem of poverty and ignorance presented by nearly half of our population. That this is largely a question of disease, ignorance and over-crowded and unsanitary dwellings is shown in the high death rate from tuberculosis and the frightful mortality of the Negro child."

DR. JACKSON MAKES DISCOVERY

Attracting Attention in Medical Circles by Declaring He Has Cure for Rheumatism—New York Medical Journal Comments on Negro Surgeon's Findings.

Special to The New York Age.

There are few young practitioners who have not had the chagrin of imagining, at one time or another, that they had accomplished a cure in some long-standing case by the exhibition of some recent and well-advertised remedy, only to see their patients sink back into their former condition after a few days or weeks. The treatment, however, of rheumatic fever described in the issue of the Journal by Dr. Algernon Brashear Jackson, and for which he is careful not to claim too much, has nothing mysterious or magical in its nature. Our readers will join us in the hope that the hypodermic administration of magnesium sulphate will prove in this wretched disease, if not a specific, at least sufficiently analgetic and eliminant to give comfort to thousands.

In speaking of his discovery Dr. Jackson says that his article in the *Medical Journal* is a preliminary report and that he hopes in the near future to present to the public a more careful study of his method for curing rheumatism.

Armstrong to Have New Gymnasium.

Armstrong Technical High School will have a large well equipped gymnasium in the addition to the present building which will be erected this summer. The plans have been submitted and approved and building operations will probably begin at the close of the term. Two spacious gymnasiums were recently fully equipped in the new Summer high school of St. Louis, Mo., which school is probably the finest devoted to high school education for the colored youth of the county and the only colored school with a first class gymnasium. Now that Armstrong is to have a splendid gymnasium with M Street High and the Y. M. C. A. to be supplied similarly in the near future, it looks as though the Washington youth of the race will be furnished with opportunities for vital development that have been a long time denied them. Following the plan adopted in similar cases nowadays, the gymnasium will be used for school assembly, lectures and exhibitions.

It should be interesting to know that the Health League of the Young Men's Christian Association has been launched. The Health League will have a membership of 10,000 individuals in this country, and will issue bulletins and use influence in the interest of national health. Each member subscribes a dollar and will be sent at intervals bulletins and books dealing with health and hygiene topics worth several dollars. A committee of one hundred of the most prominent philanthropists, municipal health authorities, physical training experts writers and educators are directing the efforts. The chief endeavor at present is the establishment of a national department of health to effect measures for health in manner akin to the methods of the Department of Agriculture. Ten members in any city may through the local Y. M. C. A. form the local chapter and be entitled to the use of the health service material consisting of prepared lectures and slides on Alcohol, Prevention of Tuberculosis, Play and Playgrounds, Child Hygiene, etc. The first bulletins have been issued and those desiring information should apply to the office of the Y. M. C. A.

Health Dept.

General.

WEEKLY MORTALITY REPORT

WIDE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WHITE PEOPLE STATISTICS AND NEGROES—DEATHS AMONG LATER THREE TIMES AMONG FOR-MER.

Mont Adv 3-19-11

There was a wide difference all around in the mortality of the white people as compared to negroes during the week ending March 18. Only four white people died, the thre of them over fifty, the average age at death being more than forty-five years.

Of the negroes fourteen died, more than three times as many as the deaths among the white people. Of the negroes the average age at death was something over thirty-two years, eleven of them being under fifty years and nine under forty. However, one reached the remarkable age of 112 years.

The official record of the sanitary department follows:

Whites: Paul J. Bell, aged 12 years, Effie J. Booth, aged 70 years, Mrs. R. C. Harris, aged 50 years, W. S. Clarke, aged 50 years.

Negroes: Maria Paxton, aged 112 years, Taylor Fields, aged 30 years, Ransom Davis, aged 46 years, Nancy Goss, aged 1 year, Elizabeth Green, age 11 months, Julia Sneed, aged 42 years, Ellen Pugh, age 1 year, Henry Hatchet, aged 53 years, Ikes Harris, age 47 years, Infant of Sarah Williams age 2 months, Laura Taylor, age 30 years, Rodgers Israel, age 54 years, Infant of Luicus Street aged 9 days Thomas Lowe, age 35 years.

EIGHTY-EIGHT CLAIMED BY DEATH LAST MONTH

Number of Contagious Diseases In City Small, However.

PREVENTIVE STEPS TAKEN

War is Being Made by Sanitary Department on Flies, Mosquitoes and Surface Closets—Dairy and Milk Inspection Results Shown.

Mont Adv. 6-11-11

During the month of May there were eighty-eight deaths in the city of Montgomery, and while this number is perhaps a little greater than the average, it is a notable fact that comparatively few deaths resulted from contagious diseases. The following figures, contained in the monthly report of the health and sanitary department of the city, rendered Saturday, give an intelligible resume of health conditions in this city:

Contagious Diseases Reported.

Smallpox	6
Scarlet fever	3
Typhoid fever	2
Chicken pox	2
Measles	2
Tuberculosis	6

Deaths.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
Male	14	24	38
Female	19	31	50
Total	33	55	88

Age of Decedents.

Under 1 year	6	9	15
One to five	7	10	17
Five to ten	1	1	2
Ten to twenty	2	2	4
Twenty to thirty	1	8	9
Thirty to forty	2	5	7
Forty to fifty	5	7	12
Fifty to sixty	3	4	7
Sixty to seventy	2	2	4
Seventy to eighty	2	4	6
Eighty and above	2	3	5
Total	33	55	88

Deaths from Contagious Diseases.

Typhoid fever	1
Pellagra	1
Tuberculosis	7
Acute anterior yopiomyelitis	2
Pneumonia	6

With reference to preventive steps being taken by the Health Department the report has this to say:

Preventive Measures.

A large portion of the trash moved during the month has been turned over to the company engaged in the erection of the destructor plant, and has been burned by them while testing the plant, latterly about one-fourth of all the trash collected has been thus disposed of.

At this season of the year flies and mosquitoes are the most potential nuisance with which we have to deal. This department has kept the standing water in pools, ponds and ditches properly oiled, and strenuous efforts have been made to see that stables and cow lots are kept properly cleaned up, thus suppressing or rather minimizing this evil.

A great many complaints have been received against surface closets, and I am proceeding to order them demolished, and proper connection made with the sanitary sewers as rapidly as possible.

Tests made by the department of dairy and milk inspections show favorable results, as a whole, the following being the rating given the various dairies:

Dairy and Milk Inspection.

NAME OF DAIRY	SANITATION.	BUTTER FAT Pct
Grielhurst	92	4.90
Up-to-Date	85	4.80
Riverside	82	4.45
Home	81	4.06
Carr's	78	4.25
Cloverdale	68	5.10
Cherokee	73	5.10
Cedar	80	4.65
Imperial	77	4.18
L. C. Young	84	*
W. A. Johnson	65	*
W. M. Johnson	66	*
Capital City	50	4.20

*—Cream only.

The emergency hospital was open during the entire month. Nine patients were cared for, all suffering from smallpox.

The city physician made a total of 731 calls during the month.

In the department of meat inspection 1,033 animals received ante mortem inspection and a total of 965 pounds of fish and meat was condemned on post-mortem inspection.

Microscopic tests in the laboratory numbered 166.

Sanitary Department.

In the sanitary inspection department 11,071 premises were inspected. Following is a summary of the work in this branch of the department:

Loads of trash and garbage removed, 3,412; estimated weight of trash and garbage, 5,459,200 pounds; street sweepings removed (loads), 612; estimated weight of street sweepings, 1,224,000 pounds; street sweepings removed by hand, 496 cans; estimated weight of street sweepings removed by hand, 14,880 pounds; dead animals and fowls removed, 402; rooms fumigated, 46; patients removed to hospital, 9; sanitary sewers flushed, 183; storm sewers flushed, 18.

Deaths During Week.

During the week ending Saturday there were eighteen deaths in the city, eight white people and ten negroes. They were as follows:

Whites—Mrs. Annie R. Hairston, age 49 years; William G. Swanson, age 7 months; Mary Jane McGhee, age 1 month; J. A. Hayes, age 50 years; infant of W. D. Woods, age 2 months; Miss Mattie J. Engiehardt, age 38 years; Mrs. Lena L. Doby, age 38 years; Henry Thomas Sykes, age 2 years.

Negroes—Minnie White, age 23 years; Ellen Wheeler, age 48 years; Anna Banks, age 60 years; Leroy Howard, age 2 years; Marie Watson, age 10 years; Eugene Browder, age 5 days; Julia Williams, age 10 months; Georgia Dean, age 27 years; Otto Walthall, age 28 years; Rebecca Lover, age 52 years.

THREE DEATHS FROM PELLAGRA

CITY DEPARTMENT MAKES EXCELLENT REPORT OF DEATHS DURING PAST WEEK.

Mont Adv 3-25-11

For the week ending March 25 the official report of the Sanitary Department shows there was over three times as many deaths among the negroes as was the case with the white people. All the negroes twenty-one succumbed to various diseases, while but six deaths occurred among the whites, and two of these were violent deaths, one man being killed by a railroad train and another injured by a runaway horse, was brought to the city. One of the white deaths was not reported until this week, so the actual number was but three.

The average age at death of the total list of whites was thirty-seven years, that of the negroes something over thirty.

There was an unusual feature in the report in that three deaths were caused by pellagra, one white and two negroes.

The official list is as follows:

Whites—W. W. Brame, age 73 years; Sallie E. Sanderson, age 2 years; Harry H. Allen, age 18 months; Charles F. Schultz, age 46 years; J. T. Stanley, age 65 years; Wyatt O. Gibbons, age 34 years.

Negroes—Elvira Loscar, age 37 years; Mike Spear, age 86 years; Jerry Henderson, age 32 years; William Wilson, age 25 years; Willie Harwood, age 4 years; Robert Young, age 27 years; Maggie Orange, age 26 years; Lizzie Townsend, age 50 years; Mattie Lou Sadler, age 16 years; Emily Reed, age five days; infant of Robert Taylor, age eleven days; Comer Pruitt, age 60 years; Abbie Phifer, age 53 years; Archie W. Watson, age one month; Rachel Taylor, age 89 years; Alfred Brown, age six days, Margaret Brooks, age one month; Lizzie Holmes, age 61 years; Aleck Robinson, age 25 years; Eugene Trammell, age four months; Lucy Ann Jones, age 48 years.

TOLL OF DEATH PROVES HEAVY

ELEVEN WHITE PERSONS AND SIXTEEN NEGROES ARE CLAIMED DURING THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY.

Mont. Adv. 4-9-11

For the week ending April 6, the weekly mortality report of the sanitary department was heavy, there being a total of twenty-seven deaths for the period listed, five days. Eleven white persons died and sixteen negroes. The average age at death of the whites was 43 years, of the negroes a trifle over 31 1-2 years. Of the whites nine were over 30, five over 40, and four over 50. Of the negroes nine were over 30, four over 40, and two over 50.

The official list of the sanitary department is as follows:

Whites—Elma Lorena Moody, age 3 years; Mrs. Erin Dowling, age 32 years; James Gallagher, Sr., age 62 years; William P. Russell, age 47 years; Mrs. A. E. Manning, age 61 years; Mrs. Jessie R. James, age 76 years; Thomas M. Westcott, age 39 years; Emil Brugger, age 24 years; J. J. Ingram, age 35 years; Mrs. Alf O'Connor age 33 years; Mrs. Mary Mathews, age 54 years.

Negroes—Willie May McFarley, age 12 years; Charles White, age 35 years; Lizzie Butler, age 35 years; Arline Malachi, age 32 years; Mary Bush, age 79 years; James Tarver, age 49 years; Theodore Sanders, age 1 year; John Henry Daniel, age 17 months; Mary E. Spencer, age 19 years; Jordan Young, age 31 years; Anna Henderson, age 25 years; Frank Crowder, age 35 years; Margurita Taylor, age 45 years; Gertrude Fuller, age 18 years; Julius Harper, age 21 years; Julia Rice, age 66

DEATH RATE AMONG NEGROES IS HEAVY

Twenty-Four People Succumb During Week Past.

Mont Adv

TWENTY OE THEM BLACKS

Eight Are Reported to Have Died Without Medical Attention—"Soothing Syrup" Also Kills One Child—Month Has Been Bad One.

4-30-11

Montgomery's death rate among the negroes for the week closing Saturday was five times as great as that among the whites. Four white people succumbed, while there were twenty deaths among the negroes.

Eight of the deaths among the negroes are said to have come about through inattention, several of them dying without medical attention. One negro child is said to have died from an overdose of "soothing syrup." The mother gave the child the medicine. The preparation put the child to sleep and it never awoke.

Average Ages.

Figures on average ages are somewhat out of the ordinary also. The average age of the deceased white people was 52 years, while that of the negroes was only 21.

The health officials declare that the death rate in Montgomery during the past month has been unusually heavy. No special cause is assigned.

Following is a list of the deaths up to Saturday.

List of Deaths.

Whites—W. F. Adair, age 54 years. Mrs. Annie Blair, age 80 years; Jim H. Roberts, age 20 years; Mrs. Annie Unice, age 53 years.

Negroes—Asberry Watts, age 60 years; Mary Neely, age 40 years; Thomas Lee Foster, age six months; Mary Lucius Cox, age eight months; Minnie A. Adams, age 14 years; Henry Gates, age eighteen months; Elizabeth Spencer, age four months; Elsie Thomas, age 45 years; Hester Graham, age 22 years; twin infants of William J. Smiley; Dave Adams, age 25 years; Estella Ross, age seven months; Emma Wright, age 65 years; Nellie Bandy, age 60 years; Mary Porter, age fourteen months; Mory Porter, age 3 years; Robert Lee Echols, age two months; Henry Crenshaw, age 50 years; James Starke, age 3 years.

NEGROES' DEATH RATE CAUSES ALARM TO CITY

Startling Difference Shown in Comparison to Whites.

MONTGOMERY IS HEALTHY

Mortality Among Caucasians Who Pay Attention to Own Sanitation is Remarkably Low, According to Figures Compiled by Chief Clerk Marshall King.

Figures compiled by the Sanitary Department show a startling difference in the compared number of deaths for the two races during November. Eighteen white persons died while no les than seventy negroes succumbed to various diseases.

Of the white people eleven were more than thirty-five years, nine were more than forty-five, six were more than fifty-five and two were over sixty-five.

Of the negroes more than half of the total died before reaching thirty-five. In their total there were a dozen negroes who died in the county poorhouse, very old. They were relics of the open country bred plantation regime and should hardly be included,

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

the officials say, in the report, in that they are not residents of the city, and should therefore be deducted from the negro deaths in the city, and also from the annual mortality report of the city.

Favors Poor House Plan.

In this connection Chief Clerk Marshal King, of the Sanitary Department, says should J. H. Cook, a member of the County Board of Revenue, succeed in carrying out his plan of a poor house for the county eight or ten miles from town, it will be a good thing for the annual showing of the city in its health report for the number of deaths the city is now credited with will be greatly reduced.

Deducting the twelve old negroes from the mortality report leaves a total of city resident negores who have died numbering fifty-eight, or an average age at death of eighteen years, an average span of life two decades shorter than that of the white people.

Birth Rate Well up.

The birth rate among negroes keeps well up or ahead of the death rate and on the surface of the question seems to indicate little danger of race extermination, but looking below the surface, the officials say, it is seen that more than two thirds of the negroes die before they reach the age of reproduction bring the children of immature or diseased parents.

The subject is one giving the Sanitary Department officers no little worry. It gives the city a bad annual showing far below what it is entitled to. Were the figures compiled from the birth and death rates of the white people only it would be seen Montgomery is one of the most healthful places in the United States.

Montgomery stands head an shoulders over most of the other cities in the absence of cases of typhus fever. This disease is due prattically to uncleanliness and living in crowded quarters and not one case has been found in Montgomery in the last twenty years.

THE HEALTHY SOUTH.

The North is beginning to learn the truth about the health conditions of the South, and they are learning it from Northern men. The truth that the South is perhaps the healthiest section of the United States has had a hard struggle with the old error, that our health conditions are not equal to those which prevail in the Northern States, but it is gradually winning its way.

An expert has been investigating the health conditions of thirty-two Southern cities, Montgomery included. He is Hiram J. Messenger, an actuary of Hartford, Conn., and his report has been made to the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. The investigation was made and the report prepared simply as good business. The managers of the life insurance companies consider it good business to accelerate the campaign for life conservation, and so reduce life insurance losses.

The report states that evidence showed that everywhere, particularly through the Southern States, there has been a most wonderful improvement in sanitary conditions during the last ten or twenty years.

It was found that in most of the cities visited there was a fairly good supply of water and that in many cases, of which Montgomery was one, the supply was excellent. The Southern cities appeared to be in advance of Northern cities in the purification of their water supplies by sedimentation and by the use of some modern filtration method. The method of purifying water by chemical treatment was found to be more common in the South than in the North.

The report says, however, that on an average only 70 per cent, of the inhabitants of cities of 50,000 and over use the public water system and only 60 are connected with the sewer system. Montgomery is not included in this estimate, but we are of the opinion that the percentage figures would nearly represent the people who use the public water and the sewer system in Montgomery. We dare say, however, that more than 70 per cent. of our people use the public water system. There is another side to this question, which presents a problem that must be worked out a little slowly, though certainly. Thousands of the homes in a city like Montgomery are owned, or partly owned, by men of small means, who are striving to buy a home and raise a family at the same time. They are under a continued stress. The demand made upon them for the heavy cost of water and sewer connection is a burdensome sacrifice for him to make for the public welfare. He should make this sacrifice, but in inaugurating public reforms and changes we should not be in too big a hurry, and attempt to do in a week which should take years. "A wonderful reform," the report says, "has been made in the South in the past ten years;" we are of the opinion that the next five years will see this reform still further advanced and our sanitary percentages much higher.

Montgomery should be especially proud of the part it plays in the report. Not only is the city praised for good water and good sanitary conditions, but it is held up as a model for the manner in which it protects by ordinance, food offered for sale. Montgomery, apparently, is more advanced in the campaign against the deadly fly than any other Southern city. It was found that Montgomery presented quite a satisfactory showing of the enforcement of the ordinances for screening meats and perishable vegetables. Not only are screens required at the entrances of the markets, but screens were required over individual exhibits of food. Fruit stands on the streets are furnished with cases with screened doors, and during the summer months no fruit at all is allowed to be exposed for sale without proper protection.

Montgomery was held up as furnishing a more encouraging contrast to two or three other Southern cities, which had taken no such sanitary precautions, and in which sanitary conditions were blamable instead of praiseworthy.

MORTALITY REPORT MADE

SIX WHITE PEOPLE AND NINETEEN NEGROES DIE DURING THE PAST WEEK.

During the week ending January 21, the official mortality report of the Sanitary Department shows that there were six deaths among the white people and nineteen among the negroes. More than three times as many blacks succumbed to various diseases than did white.

The average age of the white persons who died was a little less than 40 years. The average age at death among the negroes was a fraction less than 33 years. Three of the whites were under 40 years, eleven of the negroes had not reached that age.

The report is as follows:

Whites—Mary B. Holt, age 36 years; Charles R. Clark, age 45 years; William C. Armstrong, age 28 years; Annie Campbell Watts ,age 16 years; J. F. Johnson, age 43 years; Hattie T. Sears, age 70 years.

Negroes:—John Mitchell, age 3 years; Fannie Jeter, aged 38 years; Willie Lowe, age 14 years; Sallie Ivery, age 60 years; Amos Bellinger, age 65 years; Infant of Charlie Thompson, age 1 day; Adelaide Beasley, age 47 years; Amanda Adams, age 58 years; Annie Walker, age 59 years; Eliza Cox, age 1 year; Roberta Smith, age 36 years; Sarah Ann Toliver, age 44 years; Infant of Missouri Smith, age 12 days; Julia M. McKinney, age 21 years; Leo Murray, age 12 years; Sam Spencer, age 78 years; Lydia Freeny, age 32 years; Annie May Humphrey, age 7 years; Randall Green, age 51 years.

ALIENISTS EXAMINE ROBIN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Joseph G Robin, the banker under indictment for the alleged looting of the Washington Savings Bank, was taken from his cell in the Tombs to the district attorney's office today and subjected to an examination at the hands of alienists. The result of the examination was not disclosed.

General

Eliminating the Hookworm in Alabama; What Has Been Accomplished, So Far

Mont Adv - 6-25-11

BY HERVEY W. LAIRD

Treating 9,775 cases of hook worm disease in 107 days, covering a territory embraced in five counties, the Alabama field forces now after the notorious lazy worm, have given the pest no time to tarry. This was accomplished in well fitted out dispensaries and by three men, making the average 3,508 cases per man, and a daily average of eighty-nine individual attentions.

These figures are shown in a compilation just made by Dr. W. W. Dinsmore, of the State Board of Health, in charge of the work directed against the hook worm in Alabama, financed, as is well known, by the Rockefeller Commission. Dr. Dinsmore has only three assistants: Doctors J. Fraser Orr, H. G. Perry and W. W. Perdue. The work began early in January and is tabulated up to the last of May.

The counties included in the showing are Houston, Geneva, Dale, Coffee and Covington. From January 6, to February 23, Dr. Orr gave treatment to 576 patients in Houston County, using sixteen dispensary days, divided between Dothan, Ashford, Columbia and Madrid. In twenty-one dispensary days, Dr. Orr handled 3,951 cases in the towns of Enterprise, Brockton and Elba, Coffee County.

Dr. Perry attended alone in the towns of Skipperville, Midland City, Daleville, Ariton and Ozark, Dale County, 1,315 cases, using twenty-two dispensary days. In thirty dispensary days, Dr. Perry and Dr. Perdue treated 1,429 cases in the Geneva County towns of Samson, Hartford, Slocomb and Geneva. Working alone, Dr. Perdue handled in eighteen dispensary days, in Covington County, 2,504 cases working in the towns of Opp, Andalusia, Red Level and Florala.

It will thus be seen that with three men and twenty dispensaries almost 10,000 cases have been treated in barely the rise of 100 working days. Indicating the live wire activity of the forces, 454 cases were attended in one day, April 14, at Brockton, Coffee County. Dr. Dinsmore pays his men the compliment to say that only heroic and indomintable service could have made any such record. Enthusiasm for the movement on the part of the people has also had good effect in getting out those afflicted.

Plan of the Work.

The plans for the elimination of the hook worm are carefully laid out, the central office in Montgomery being the focal point. The supervisor sends out letters to the medical society in a county sought to be reached, giving a date upon which a member of the State force will meet with the organization to discuss a county campaign and prepare for it.

At this meeting a resolution is passed, signed by the members as a whole, endorsing a local campaign and promising aid and co-operation. A petition is, at the same time, drawn up, asking a small appropriation from the County Commissioners to defray the cost of publicity, pay for drugs in the dispensary, etc. This petition is presented to the County Board by a committee of the local medical society.

Following a well worked out itinerary of the county, the field man goes into every section, seeing the doctors, visiting the schools, lecturing to schools and public gatherings, using stereopticon views to show the progress of the disease and the results of the treatment. The attention of the country papers is secured and personal visits, seeking aid and support, are paid to the town and community officials.

With interest aroused three to five points are selected in the county for dispensaries, and dates for each one of them fixed. Circular letters are then sent out carrying the information that the meetings will be held, where and when, and every one interested in any way urged to attend. Rural carriers and other means of reaching the less populated sections are used with great success. Each dispensary is visited once a week, on the advertised day, for a covered that even the teachers have the malady. Recognizing that this is the case, it is rarely difficult to get all hands in a section in line with the movement. Many stories are told of the results of the treatment. Dr. Wickliffe Rose, of Washington, Executive Secretary of the Rockefeller Commission, was in Florida a few days ago and saw a lad who had been cured by the medicines used.

"What do you think of the treatment?" asked Dr. Rose.

"It was good for me," was the reply.

"In what way?" continued the questioner.

"Well—" and the boy grew interested—"every time I used to cut wood I got so tired. Now I don't."

"That was the story eloquently told," concluded Dr. Rose.

period of six or eight weeks, depending upon the number of cases applying for diagnosis or treatment.

People Are Interested

One of the gratifying features of the work is the great interest shown by the people with whom the doctors come in contact. In reports made to Supervisor Dinsmore, the field men tell of many evidences of this feeling. It is also a fact that doctors give earnest support, rarely failing to work with the visiting physicians in getting to and treating all those who desire or have need of the course prescribed.

Many pupils are found to be infected, and in more than one instance it is dis-

Group of thirty-one patients treated in one hour for the hookworm at W.W. Perdue on May 8. The Total number for the day was 188 cases. These are all free dispensary cases.

HOOKWORM REPORT ISSUED BY DIRECTOR FOR ALABAMA

Shows That 34,000 Persons Are Examined and 23,445 Cases Treated

Mont Adv. 12-31-11

Fourteen Alabama counties have been organized and inspected by the State Hookworm Commission during '11; approximately 34,000 persons have been examined; 23,445 patients were treated, and 261 schools have been inspected, according to the annual report of Dr. W. W. Dinsmore Director of the Commission, which was made public Saturday.

The following are the counties in which the campaign has been waged:

Houston, Geneva, Coffee, Dale, Covington, Pike, Butler, Perry, Greene, Conecuh, Escambia, Choctaw and Sumter. A total of 27,404 persons were examined at hookworm dispensaries conducted by field agents, and 1,954 microscopical examinations for disease were made.

During the year 227 physicians have taken some part in the campaign, and twenty-two lectures have been made before medical bodies. Every county in the State appropriated something toward the eradication of the disease. Dallas County gave the most toward this purpose, $250, while Houston County made the smallest contribution, $60.

To go toward educating the people on matters of sanitation, 71,000 bulletins and leaflets were distributed, and the attitude of the press toward the work is noted as "very favorable." Letters were sent to 380 school teachers, urging them to promote the work, while 161 public lectures have been made on questions touching the work of the Commission, and it was estimated that 15,000 persons heard these lectures.

"The one important result thus far achieved is one difficult to tabulate or express in tangible terms, namely: the fact that there has been created a strong and active sentiment among all sorts and conditions of men, women and children, as to the importance of hookwork eradication," says the report. "This is a force that is working slowly, but surely, and which must lead ultimately to a proper enforcement of regulations and certain legislation on sanitation. Legislation must follow in the wake of the educational campaign."

WEEKLY MORTALITY REPORT

Mont Adv 4-2-11

WIDE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RACES IS SHOWN, BUT FOUR WHITE PERSONS DIE TO FIFTEEN NEGROES.

There was a wide difference between the races in the weekly mortlaity report of the Sanitary Department for the week ending April 1. But four white persons died, as compared to fifteen negroes. Of the whites two were infants and two grown persons, one 58 and the other 76.

Of the negroes two-thirds of them were under 30 years, and but four were over 50. Eleven of the negroes were between the ages of 13 and 30.

The average age at death of the white people was over 38 years and of the negroes a little over 34.

The official report follows:

Whites—Martha Mann, age 58 years; R. S. Boyd Ellington, age 4 months; Elizabeth Crossland, age 76 years; Willie August Kinney, age 1 month.

Negroes—Robert E. Ross, age 2 years; Willie Ann Howard, age 50 years; Alice Thomas, age 1 year; Solomon Howard, age 50 years; Eliza Davis, age 25 years; Missouri Myrox, age 25 years; Susie Andrews, age 51 years; Carrie Hooper, age 34 years; Amos Turner, age 26 years; Ransom Smith, age 17 years; Alex Green, age 13 years; Charlie Williams, age 13 years; Lizzie Neson, age 65 years; Hattie Walker, age 23 years; Willie Starke, age 26 years.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 1

SOME BIRTH STATISTICS.

Twice as many children are born into the families of emigrants who come from Europe as are born in the families of native born Americans. The negroes in the North are slowly dying out.

These thought-provoking figures have been made public by the United States Census Department at Washington. If they indicate anything they indicate that the foreign descended population of the country is surely gaining upon those born of native parents, and that the American strain is being too greatly adulterated. The figures compiled from the census of 1910 show that the average number of children born in this country to a native mother is 2.7 as against an average of 4.4 born to a foreign mother who has emigrated here. These figures of the Census Department are from the country as a whole and do not include the city of New York. The excess of children of foreign-born parents in New York is even greater than that of the remainder of the country. The New York Health Department has compiled the following illuminating statistics for that city during the year of 1910:

Number of children born of native parents:

Boys	16,294
Girls	15,642
Total	31,936

Number of children born of foreign parents:

Boys	42,079
Girls	40,215
Total	82,294

Number of children born of mixed parents, one or the other parent being of foreign birth:

Boys	7,176
Girls	6,728

It is evident that the same condition has developed in New York as is presented in Rhode Island, Ohio and Minnesota. Under this condition it is shown that foreign mothers are adding to the population twice as rapidly as native born mothers. The vital statistics, however, show that the second generation of descendants from emigrants is less prolific than was the first generation. It is also discovered that the death rate among the children of foreign born parents is much higher than that among the children of native born mothers, still it is not high enough to overcome the disparity between the birth rates.

The lowest birth rate, so low as to be beyond comparison with other sections, is that of the wealthy residential sections of the city. In that district the birth rate is only 6.95 per thousand, while in the districts settled by foreign born emigrants the rate is 54.90 to the thousand. The death rate among the negroes in the North is higher than that of any other class.

SIXTY-THREE DEATHS OCCUR DURING JUNE

Ten Reported to Have Resulted From Contagious Diseases.

PURE FOOD CRUSADE BEGUN

Mont Adv 7-16-11

Brassell Reports Street-cleaning Department is Seriously Handicapped by Lack of Equipment—Much Meat is Condemned During the Month.

7-16-11

There were only sixty-three deaths in Montgomery during June. Ten of them were the result of contagious diseases. Twenty-eight of the departed were white people, while thirty-five were negroes. Thirty-four cases of contagious diseases were reported during the month. This is a summary of conditions regarding the general health of the community as shown by the regular monthly report of the City Health Department.

Contagious diseases reported were as follows:

Smallpox, 6; typhoid, 11; measles, 3; pellagra, 6; infantile paralysis, 3; scarlet fever, 1; tuberculosis, 4.

Deaths from contagious diseases were as follows: Typhoid fever, 1; malaria, 2; measles, 1; whooping cough, 1; pellagra, 1; tuberculosis, 4.

Pure Food Crusade.

The work of the Health and Sanitary Department during June was characterized by a pure food crusade. The owners of unsanitary eating places in Montgomery were forced to clean up their premises and will be required to keep them in the best of condition. Much food, cooked and uncooked, was condemned. A summary of this work is given:

Number of inspections, 202; number of places ordered screened, 24.

Condemnation in restaurants—Brains 6 pounds; chops 2 pounds; fish, 6 pounds; cooked meats, 25 pounds; lettuce, 1 crate; celery, 1 crate.

Condemnation in stores—Fresh meat, 715 pounds; liver, 10 pounds; pine apples, 30; peaches, 10 baskets.

In the santiary branch of the department the folowing work was done:

Work of Sanitary Branch.

Premises inspected, 9,170; loads of trash and garbage removed, 2,353; estimated weight of trash and garbage, 3,764,800 pounds; number of loads of street sweepings removed, 589, estimated weight of street sweepings, 1,178,000 pounds; number of cans street sweepings removed by hand 452; estimated weight of sweepings removed by hand, 27,120 pounds; dead animals and fowls removed, 565; number of rooms fumigated, 80; patients removed to hospital, 6; sanitary sewers flushed, 191; storm sewers flushed, 17.

That dairy conditions in Montgomery are being improved is shown by the following averages given by the inspector:

Name of dairy.	Sanitation.	Per cent. Butter fat.
Grielhurst	.95	4.90
Up-to-date	.88	4.35
Riverside	.86	4.16
Home	.80	4.05
Carrs	.78	4.25
Imperial	.81	4.60
Cedar	.82	4.20
Cloverdale	.65	4.95
Cherokee	.78	4.68
Capital City	.60	4.15
W. A. Johnston	.70	Cr. only
Woolfork	.50	Cr. only

At the union slaughter house 959 animals were given antemortem inspection. On post-mortem examination 1,088 pounds of meat was condemned and tanked. Fifteen hundred pounds of fish, in the hands of the express company, was condemned.

During the month the city physician answered 476 calls.

In the laboratory 198 chemical and microscopical examinations were made.

Brassell Makes Comment.

Commissioner Brassell, in his report has the following to say, among other things:

"During the last week of June I detailed one of the employes of this department as a 'pure food inspector.' The need of such an inspector is obvious, as in five days time he condemned and destroyed more than 1,000 pounds of food which might have been sold to the citizens of Montgomery.

"On referring to the portion of this report covering the food inspection, it will be seen that twenty-four restaurants and eating houses have been ordered screened, many of these places have already complied with the notice, and the balance have contracted for the work to be done immediately.

"I have ordered the demolition of sixty surface closets during the month, and a number of persons so notified have already complied. This department is seriously hindered in the work of trash and garbage removal and street sweeping, by the lack of teams necessary to do the work. It is hoped that additional equipment will be furnished so that better results may be obtained."

TWENTY-TWO DEATHS IN CITY DURING THE WEEK

Four of These Were Violent and the Remainder From Natural Causes

Mont Adv 12-10-11

Twenty-two deaths occurred in Montgomery during the week ending December 9, though four of these were from other than natural causes. Mrs. Kate McArthur was burned, as was a negro girl nine years old. One negro was shot and another killed by a moving train.

The list follows.

Whites—Mrs. Kate McArthur, age 59 years; Mrs. Mary Robinson, age 60 years; Alfred M. Chancellor, age 66 years; Nannie Melton, age 51 years; Hazel Jackson, age 2 months; Robert Ballard, age 48 years.

Negroes—James Scott, age 36 years; Jack Davis, age 50 years; James Caffey age 30 years; Bertha Lee Henderson, age 20 years; Milton M. Marshall, age 55 years; Dan Long, age 21 years; Mary Jordan, age 17 years; unknown man, age about 25 years; Harriett Calloway age 85 years; Hattie Atkinson, age 45 years; Marshall Jones, age 4 years; infant of Leon Freeman, age 7 days; Ida Bailey, age 19 years; Price West, age 27 years; Wm. Beeman, Jr., age 5 months; Fannie Mae Ward, age 9 years.

WEEKLY VITAL STATISTICS

But Two Whites Pass to Great Beyond Compared With Eight Negroes.

Mont Adv 2-12-11

Four times as many negroes died in Montgomery during the week ending February 11, as there were deaths among the whites. The total was for the whites, two; for the negroes, eight.

The average age at death of the whites was 19 years; of the negroes, 32. One of the whites was an infant, the other nearly 60 years old. The official report of the City Sanitary Department is as follows:

Whites: Peter A. Brannon, age 4 months; Louis Bernheimer, age 58 years.

Negroes: Infant of John Graham, age 7 days; Henry McCou, age 50 years; Bertha Kelley, age 14 years; Mary Ash, age 45 years; Ammie Lee Taylor, age 4 years; Mims Strother, age 65 years; Mose Coleman, age 46 years; Robert Bibb, age 31 years.

DEATH REPORT NOT GOOD

AVERAGE AGE OF BOTH WHITE AND BLACK WAS 29 YEARS LAST WEEK.

Mont Adv 2-5-11

Nearly twice as many negroes died last week as white people, but the showing of both, except in the small total number, was not good. The average age at death for both races was 29 years, far below what it has been during many previous weeks.

The official report of the City Sanitary Department for the week ending February 4 was as follows:

Whites—Ferrell P. McFaden, age 5 months; I. B. Burch, age 66 years; C. A. Strom, age 24 years; Ruth A. Vickers, age 26 years.

Negroes—Child of Edward Hill, age 3 hours; Rachel Brooks, age 65 years; James Ferguson, age 2 months; William Powell, age 20 years; James Williams, age 51 years; Emma Green, age 36 years; Noah Enge, age 31 years.

VITAL STATISTICS GOOD

SEVEN DEATHS AMONG WHITES AND TEN AMONG NEGROES DURING PAST WEEK.

Mont Adv 2-19-11

Again the weekly mortality report of the City Sanitary Department shows a wide difference between the stamina of the races. There were seven deaths amon gthe whites and ten among the negroes. The average age at death of the whites was 31 years, of the negroes 21 years; the sum of the ages of the seven whites was 220 years, of the ten negroes, 210 years. Three of the whites were over 55 years old; only two of the negroes were older than 49. Four of the negroes were between the ages of 10 and 22.

The official report of the Sanitary Department for the week ending February 18, is as follows:

White—George Reid, age 70 years; Malcolm J. Mosely, age 65 years; Marion B. Boyd, age 3 months; infant of N. N. Smith, age 8 months; Mrs. Odilla Odum, age 27 years; Mrs. Eliza Redmon, age 56 years; William C. Graham, Jr., age 8 months.

Negroes—Mary Lomax, age 80 years; Theodore Gooden, age 21 years; Bill Anderson, age 50 years; Emma Dudley, age 22 years; Milton Barnes, Jr., age 10 years; Elizabeth E. Williams, age 9 days; George Scott, age 20 years; Susie Ann Caldwell, age 6 years; Leonard Williams, age 11 months; Tom Lucius Gary, age 86 days.

LASLIE IS CITY PHYSICIAN

IS ELECTED SATURDAY NIGHT BY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—ASSUMES OFFICE AT ONCE

Mont. Adv 2-22-11

D. C. G. Laslie was elected city health officer Saturday night on the first ballot taken by the members of the Montgomery County Medical Society. The other candidates were Dr. H. B. Wilkinson and W. W. McGehee. The election was held to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. R. L. Milligan, who resigned because his other duties would not allow him to give the time to the city's work he thought the proper performance of the duties required.

Dr. Laslie's election will be most welcomed by the city officials, who have been for him ever since Dr. Milligan's resignation became known.

As city health officer Dr. Laslie will be chief of the Sanitary Department and Department of Milk and Meat Inspection, his official position besides his city duties gives him jurisdiction in matters of health, over cases concerning all green grocer and diary supplies brought to the city for sale, all perishable food, and the condition of places where these products are initially prepared within a radius of four miles of the city limits. He became the city health officer at once, Dr. Milligan having stipulated his resignation was to take effect Saturday night.

Mortuary Record For Week

Mont Adv 2-26-11

The following deaths in Montgomery for the week ending Saturday are reported by the City Health Department:

Whites—Mrs. Nora Hackett, age 66 years; Mrs. Emily Bello Gately, age 33 years; McK. Huggins, age 51 years; R. C. McLain, age 46 years; Martha Francis Pope, age 19 months; —— Lizenberg, age 16 years; Carrie E. Langford, age 29 years.

Negroes—Malinda Brinkley, age 60 years; Louisa Smith, age 95 years; infant of Thomas Flewellen, age 1 day; Lula Jenkins, age 6 years; Charlotte Pope, age 60 years; Ralph Gardner, age 17 months; Will May Reese, age 17 months; Nathaniel Bell, age 1 month; Nanzella Anderson, age 9 months.

General

22 DEATHS FOR WEEK.

Eight white people and fourteen negroes died in Montgomery during the week ending August 12, according to the report of the City Health and Sanitary Department issued Saturday. Among the whites was an unknown infant found by the Salvation Army. The list follows:

Whites.

Unknown infant, age [illegible] weeks; William F. Lawrence, age 67 years; Bertha C. Smith, age 68 years; William O'Brien Merriweather, age 22 months; Elizabeth Garman, age 79 years; Grady Levan, age 26 years; David L. Martin, age 30 years; Emma Smith, age 32 years.

Negroes.

Nettie Elmore, age 20 years; Austin Williams, age 83 years; William Downing, age 36 years; Viola Woods, age 9 months; Mary Peterson, age 5 months; Robert Ricks, age 35 years; Sallie Evans, age 90 years; Ida Florence, age 11 years; Henry Jackson, age 11 years; Georgia Green, age 28 years; Edgar Allen, age 2 months; Henrietta Davis, age 51 years; Eliza Gooden, age 69 years; Clara Thompson, age 18 months.

City Mortuary Statistics

Deaths for the week ending Sept. 22 were:

Whites—Marvin Brannon, age 14 years; Mary E. Melton, age 85 years; Sarah T. Cox, age 30 years; Sophie Strauss, age 84 years; John M. Head, age 3 years; Edmund J. Dowe, age 13 years; Wm. H. Dingley, age 86 years.

Negroes—Westley Simmonton, age 50 years; Willie Goss, age 23 years; George Lewis, age 52 years; Clara McCall, age 29 years; Frank Bimbo, age 19 years; Mamie Stout, age 3 years; Andrew Lewis, age 21 years; Calvin Webb, age 20 years; James Thomas, age 35 years; Will Lawson, age 27 years; William Glenn, age 54 years.

Deaths in Montgomery

Deaths among the negro population of Montgomery continue to double the number among the whites. For the week ending Saturday there were twenty-one deaths, seven whites and fourteen negroes. The list follows:

Whites—Mrs. Pope Waugh, age 40 years; Willoona Earp, age four months; Mrs. S. B. Reeves, age 45 years; infant of L. B. James, age six months; William Anthony Hammond, age twenty-two months; J. A. Ogburn, age 71 years; Eloise Antoinette Rucker, age sixteen months.

Negroes—Will Alexander, age 40 years; Bertha Kohn, age 36 years; Willie Lee Elmore, age 2 years; Ruth May Franklin, age 3 years; Earnest R. West, age 11 years; Laura Powell Brown, age 25 years; Rosa Ella Abercrombie, age 2 years; Robert Lee Brown, age 1 year; Jeff Langford, age 30 years; Mary Sharp, age 56 years; Lewis A. Shaw, age 54 years; Missouri Young, age 35 years; Mabel Ansley, age four months; Horatio Shores, age thirteen months.

HIGH NEGRO DEATH RATE

TWICE AS MANY BLACKS ANSWER LAST CALL DURING WEEK THAN WHITES.

During the week ending March 11 more than twice as many negroes died as white people, there being nine deaths among the white people and nineteen among the negroes.

The average age at death of the white people was practically twenty-five years. The longevity showing of the negroes was much better, being approximately thirty-five years. Five of the white persons were more than the average age of the total at death. Nine of the negroes had passed the average age at death of the total number.

The official report of the Sanitary Department is as follows:

Whites—Albert Moog, age 44 years; Charles E. Walton, Jr., age 20 years; Moses Behr, age 52 years; Tranquilla Gammel, age 86 years; Lula May Hamm, age 1 month, 15 days; Pearl Coleman, age 5 years; Sallie L. Sharpe, age 26 year; Daisy Wilson, age 15 years; Charles E. Cone, age 1 year; infant of J. H. Grant, one day.

Negroes—James Felder, age 22 years; George Davis, age two days; Gracy Jackson, age 48 years; John Norwood, age 45 years; Will Lawson, age 75 years; Melmon P. Cobb, age 1 year; Will Pinkey, age 35 years; Essie Bell Baily, age 7 months; Elex Cobb, age 3 years; Ocea Snead, age 1 year; Martha Waters, age 90 years; Sarah Williams, age 75 years; Miles Vaughan, age 47 years; Bird Smute, age 54 years; Robert Burns, aged 36 years; Henrietta Preston, aged 80 years; Everline Allen, age 26 years; Annie L. Taylor, age 2 months.

92 DEATHS IN AUGUST; 27 OF WHITE PATIENTS

Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Among the Causes

FOOD INSPECTORS ACTIVE

Emergency Hospital Open During the Entire Month — Dairies Inspected, Grielhurst Maintaining Its High Average With 94 Per Cent Sanitation.

A total of thirty-eight contagious diseases were reported to the City Health Department during the month of August, and included in these were eighteen cases of scarlet fever. Seven cases of diphtheria were reported. Twelve deaths resulted from contagious diseases, typhoid fever, tuberculosis and pellagra causing them. There was a total of ninety deaths during the month, only twenty-seven of these being of white persons.

Food inspection accounts for much of the activity of the health department during the month, especially in the condemning of fish. It is said that the larger part of the 2,425 pounds condemned would not have been thought spoiled by the ordinary purchaser. One hundred pounds of beef went into the garbage barrel, as did a large amount of other food stuff.

Emergency Hospital Open.

The emergency hospital was open the entire month, and four smallpox patients were cared for. The amount paid the hospitals by the city was $286.75.

In his report to the City Commissioners Commissioner Walter Brassell, in charge of the Health and Sanitary Department, concludes the report with the statement that the incinerator plant was shut down for three days in order to clean the boilers; that the standing water was oiled and the mosquito nuisance abated as much as possible, and that restaurants and hotels were carefully inspected.

The dairies were graded as follows:

Milk and Dairy Inspection.

	Sanitation.	Butter fat. Per cent.
Grielhurst	94	4.86
Up to date	82	4.71
Riverside	80	4.74
Cloverdale	78.5	4.92
Imperial	74	4.66
Home	76	4.18
Carrs	75	4.36
Cherokee	72	4.78
Cedar	74.5	4.82
Capital City	69	4.71
L. C. Young	66	Cream only
W. M. Johnson	70	Cream only
Borden Bros.	64	Cream only

Milk Samples Taken.

Number of samples of milk collected and tested, 53.

Number of samples of cream collected and tested, 46.

Number of visits to dairies, 48.

Number of visits to city stock, 31.

Several arrests and convictions were made for violation of the fruit screening ordinance, and all restaurants and hotels were carefully inspected.

HEALTH OFFICER TO BE NAMED

THREE DOCTORS ARE NAMED AS LIKELY SUCCESSORS TO DR. R. L. MILLIGAN—ACTION EXPECTED SOON.

Who is to succeed Dr. R. L. Milligan as City Health Officer is a question the Montgomery County Medical Association most probably will settle before the end of the month, so far three names have been mentioned by those interested in the subject—Mrs. H. S. Wilkinson, W. W. McGehee and C. G. Laslie. Others may be proposed later, but many believe the choice will be from the three named. The office pays $3,300 a year and is considered well worth trying for.

Dr. Milligan presented his resignation to the board at the meeting Saturday night, the same to take effect January 25.

Since that night there was general talk of consolidating the work of the City Physician and City Health Officer, but the movement failed to materialize.

DEATH AMONG NEGROES TWICE THAT OF WHITES

Annual Mortality Report of City Made Up.

CITY'S HEALTH IS GOOD

Majority of Negroes Die Between Ages of Twenty-five and Thirty Years, But Figures Between Bird and Two Years Show High Total.

Deaths among the negroes in Montgomery during 1910 is more than double the mortality list of the white people. The annual report of the city sanitary department has been made up, and in addition to the foregoing statement, gives some most interesting facts regarding the health of the city.

The total deaths in the city during the year is 999. Of this number 320 were white people and 679 negroes. The average age at death of the negroes was about 33 years. That of the white people was over 40.

The report shows the remarkable fact that the majority of negroes die between the ages of 25 and 30 years, when they should be possessed of their greatest vitality, and the period of life next in mortality among them is infancy, below 2 years. In 1910 at the approximate age of 25 years 113 negroes died and 110 died at less than 2 years.

But thirty-nine white people died at the approximate age of 25 years, and forty-six infants under 2 years.

There were 404 births among the whites, compared to 320 deaths. There were 410 negro births compared to 679 deaths. However, in the matter of reporting births to the department there is less accuracy than in reporting deaths, especially among the negroes, many of whom have no physician present at the accouchment.

Tabulated List.

The figures concerning causes of death, as far as they relate to the general health of the city, are most gratifying to the city officials, and are as follows, in part:

	White.	Negro.	Total.
Drowning	1	0	1
Smallpox	0	1	1
Poison (accidental)	2	0	2
Alcohol	3	0	3
Diphtheria	2	1	3
Suicide	4	0	4
Burns	1	6	7
Pellagra	8	5	13
Railroad accident	8	12	20
Homicide	6	12	18
Malaria	2	35	37
Summer complaint	20	29	49
Pneumonia	20	45	65
Tuberculosis	24	83	117
Typhoid	8	7	15

During the year forty-six paupers died and of the number forty-five were negroes.

Not All Diseases.

In this table all the diseases which caused deaths are not listed. Something like half of the deaths among the negroes was due directly and indirectly to a disease which is unmentionable, and the great number of deaths among the negroes is considered due to their lack of stamina and resisting power due to their progenitors suffering from this malady.

The department was unable to give figures comparing this report with previous years owing to the fact that [illegible] year has been [illegible] ever after scanning previous records, they say the present showing is among the best. There is another point emphasized by the officials relating to the age of the negroes, after they pass 50 they seem hazy about their figures, many claiming to be much older than they are.

105 DEATHS OCCUR IN CITY DURING APRIL

Health Conditions Now Much Better Than Usual, However.

NEGRO DEATH RATE HEAVY

Over 4,000 Pounds of Meat Condemned and Tanked and 410 Pounds of Fish Follow Same Course—Trash Wagons Busy.

After an unusually violent month, considering mortality statistics—105 deaths being reported during April—there are at present fewer patients in Montgomery afflicted with contagious diseases than has been the case in many months. It is a singular fact that the report of the health department for the month just closed shows not one case of scarlet fever. While there were eighteen cases of measles there was nothing like an epidemic in any portion of the city and at present there are not more than half a dozen cases.

Of typhoid fever there were only four cases, and all of these patients are doing well. No new cases have developed.

Seven cases of small pox were reported, but there is but one patient in the emergency hospital at present. There were three cases of pellagra, five of tuberculosis and one of whooping cough.

Negro Death Rate Heavy.

Figures seem to indicate that the negro death rate in Montgomery is twice as great as the white. As stated, during April there were 105 deaths. Of these seventy-two were negroes and thirty-three white people. Inattention played a part in the death of eight or ten of the negroes. Further than this the health officials declare that the heavy death rate among the blacks is natural.

The births for the month have not been reported, inasmuch as the state law allows physicians until the fifth day of the succeeding month to make their birth reports.

THIRTY-TWO DEATHS OCCUR

GRIM REAPER CLAIMS FOURTEEN WHITES AND EIGHTEEN NEGROES IN MONTGOMERY DURING WEEK.

Montgomery's mortality record for the week ending Saturday was heavier than usual, thirty-two deaths occurring, of these fourteen were white people and eighteen negroes. Four of the white deaths were non-residents, brought here for treatment, who died in local infirmaries.

The yearly death rate among negroes continues.

The average age of white people who died during the past week was forty-two years, while that of the negroes was not quite thirty.

Following is a list of the deaths furnished by the clerk of the City Sanitary Department:

Whites—W. G. Walker, age 33 years; Charlie Rodgers, age 13 years; George Stowers, age 39 years; Minnie J. Bishop, age 58 years; Marguerite Hall, age 9 months; H. C. Tillery, age 70 years; Mrs. Lucy Jones, age 69 years; Thomas R. Dempsy, age 13 months; L. A. Camp, age 60 years; Frank M. McLelin, age 13 months; Ida Graham, age 30 years; L. N. Lawhorn, age 40 years; Charles Gill, age 75 years; W. J. Bryant, age 47 years.

Negroes—Lucinda Albert, age 8 months; Dick McWhorter, age 65 years; Alberta Farris, age 28 years; Martha Cook, age 37 years; Millie Stonesmire, age 25 years; Infant of Mary Williams, age 4 months; John Underwood, age 59 years; Infant of Thomas Goss, age 8 days; Olivia Hopkins, age 21 years; Lina Merriweather, age 25 years; Henry Lowery, age 37 years; Nora Wright, age 27 years; Joe H. Perry, age 24 years; Stephen Reeves, age 87 years; Mollie Merriweather, age 19 years; Nancy Coleman, age 39 years; Robert Green, age 4 years; Ovella Middleton, age 14 years.

7,820 VICTIMS OF HOOKWORM, 4 ALA. COUNTIES, 90 DAYS

Pike, Conecuh, Butler and Perry People Much Afflicted, Says Sanders

STATE FIGHT ON IN EARNEST

Board of Health Making Systematic Battle Against That and Other Epidemics

Mont Adv 1-12-1

37 RABID BITE VICTIMS

Pasteur Institute Fails to Cure Two Out of a Total of 636 Is Record

For the three months ending with October, 7,820 persons in Butler, Pike, Conecuh and Perry counties were treated by physicians from the State Board of Health for the hookworm disease, according to a brief summary of the work of the Board made by the President, Dr. W. H. Sanders. The campaign against the hookworm is state-wide, but particular attention was given these counties the last quarter.

Dr. Sanders prefers to let "these figures tell their own story." Dr. W. W. Dinsmore is director of the campaign, and Dr. J. Fraser Orr and Dr. W. W. Perdue are field-workers of this department.

For the same period of time, 6,641 examination of specimens were made at the department laboratory, and thirty-seven persons were treated for bites by rabid animals, fourteen being under treatment at this time. The Pasteur Institute has treated 638 cases since it was established three years ago, failing to cure in only two cases. Thirty-six of the number treated lived in Montgomery county.

State Board Staff.

The official household of Dr. Sanders is now full, and is composed of Dr. P. E. Moss, State Bacteriologist and Pathologist; Dr. George Ives, Assistant State Bacteriologist and Pathologist; Dr. H. C. Perry, Registar of Vital and Mortuary Statistics; Dr. Herman B. Mohr, Chief Clerk, with Doctors Dinsmore, Orr and Perdue, and Miss Bertha Perry, Assistant in the department of Vital and Mortuary Statistics.

Dr. Perry came to his present place recently from field work in the hookworm campaign. The work of the department is directly under the supervision of Dr. Sanders, his Advisory Board being made up of Dr. Glenn Andrews and Dr. I. L. Watkins of Montgomery; Dr. T. L. Robertson and Dr. I. F. Talley, of Birmingham; Dr. S. W. Welch, of Talladega; Dr. L. W. Johnston, of Tuskegee; Dr. V. P. Gaines, of Mobile; Dr. S. G. Gay, of Selma, and Dr. M. B. Cameron, of Eutaw.

"With such an executive and advisory force it is no matter of surprise," said Dr. Sanders, "That I should look into the future of preventive medicine through rosy glasses and predict that Alabama will soon take a front seat in the conservation of the health and lives of the people of the

NINETEEN DEATHS IN WEEK

NEGROES SHOW BETTER OVERAGE AGE FOR PAST SEVEN DAYS THAN WHITES—ONE BLACK REPORTED 115 YEARS OLD.

An exceptional improvement was shown among the negroes in the mortality report for the week ending February 25. There were but nine deaths among the negroes against ten among the whites. The average age at death of the negroes was forty-five years while that of the whites was thirty-four years. However, half of the white persons were sixty years and over, while but two of the negroes had reached that age.

One of the negroes was reported as being 115 years old, and officials of the department say this is very doubtful for there was no authentic record of the man's birth.

The official report is as follows:

Whites—T. J. Holt, age 74 years; Ed Nelms, age 51 years; Leoda Ingram, age 16 months; Margaret O'Conner, age 4 months; Mrs. Bertha Kohn, age 63 years; Nora Shepard, age 15 days; Flora Shepard, age 16 days; Emira E. Morris, age 79 years; Robert A. McClelan, age 15 years; W. W. Herron, age 63 years.

Negroes—Ella Henderson, age 1 year; Irene Wood, age 27 years; Georgia Ann Mason, age 60 years; John White, age 59 years; Thompson W. Wheat, age 8 months; Andrew Crawford, age 40 years; Minnie Oliver, age 42 years; Lettie Jackson, age 58 years; William Young, age 115 years.

26 DEATHS OCCUR DURING WEEK

FIFTEEN ARE NEGROES AND ELEVEN WHITES—TWO OF WHITE PEOPLE WERE NON-RESIDENTS.

Mont Adv 6-4-11

Twenty-six deaths occurred in Montgomery during the week ending Saturday, fifteen being negroes and eleven white people. Two of the white people, however, were non-residents brought to Montgomery hospitals for treatment. The list furnished by the health department follows:

Whites—John T. Anderson, age 60 years; infant of C. P. Briggs, age one day; Mrs. Mabel C. Chilton, age 49 years; Julia Augusta Goins, age two years; Miss Lizzie Schneider, age 60 years; Carl Gudeln, age 18 years; infant of G. C. Copp, age one day; Mrs. Maria Martin, age 79 years; Enoch S. Parrish, age nine months; Mrs. Julia Robinson, age 57 years; Milton Mosley, age seventeen months.

Negroes—John N. Motley, age eighteen months; Abbie Helen Dupree, age two months; infant of Tom McCain, age eight months; Lizie Johnson, age 18 years; Mary Dibbs, age 24 years; Winnie Timothy, age 40 years; infant of Wayman Smith, age one day; Charles William Porterfield, age two years; Caleb Bush, age 44 years; Isiah Jones, age 59 years; Julia Joseph, age 48 years; Ireno Watson, age ten days; Mamie Carter, age 25 years; Cor. Wright, age 20 years; Herrietta Milton, age 75 years.

City Vital Statistics

Mont Adv 6-10-11

Deaths for week ending Saturday were as follows:

Whites—Infants of J. A. Dennis, age 1 day; T. J. Russell, age 80 years; Grover Milton Davis, age 17 months; E. M. Trimble, age 62 years; Z. Pope Gordon, age 67 years; R. J. Beasley, age 59 years.

Negroes—Ibbie Howard, age 57 years; Fannie Anthony, age 45 years; Willie McTier, age 2 months; Nelson Hawthorn, age 52 years; Ada Shorter, age 24 years; Hanson Pool, age 9 years; Laura Powell, age 59 years; Rosa Green, age 28 years; Minnie Leftwich, age 28 years; Nathan Jerkin, age 80 years; Mattie B. Sellers, age 15 months; Lizzie Tillis, age 33 years; Jennie Lewis, age 43 years; Sarah Robinson, age 85 years; Joseph Stephens, age 28 years.

WEEK'S MORTALITY REPORT

STATISTICS SHOW THAT TWICE AS MANY NEGROES PASSED AWAY THAN AMONG WHITES.

Mont Adv 5-11

There were more than twice as many deaths among the negroes last week than among the white people. Of the seven whites three of them were over 57 years of age. Of the sixteen negroes but two had reached that number.

The average age at death of both races was 28 years. The official report of the sanitary department for the week ending March 4 is as follows:

Whites—Ralph White, age 6 months; Herbert H. Hinds, age 57 years; Lannie Howell, age 2 years; Geo. D. Noble, age 58 years; Merrill Vaughn, age 5 years; H. F. Sanders, age 73 years; Infant of R. C. Martin, age one day.

Negroes—Jonas Jenkins, age 84 years; Fannie Martin, age 48 years; Ella Hardy, age 37 years; John H. Moore, age 4 months; Ben Stacha, age 45 years; Louise Foster, age 16 years; Virginia Arrington, age 70 years; Annie M. Stakely, age 17 months; Lula Carr, age 35 years; Nelson Boyd, age 8 days; George Franklin, age 11 months; Willie Merriweather, age 18 months; Charlie Hodge, age 38 years; Cora Acorns, age 36 years; James Peoples, Jr., age 1 month; Lula Willis, age 25 years.

BUY TEN-ACRE TRACT FOR FRESH AIR CAMP

Lies on Hill on Upper Wetumpka Road.

Mont Adv 6-18-11

WILL TAKE PATIENTS

Montgomery Anti Tuberculosis League Acquires $3,750 Property.—Will Need Aid in Equipping Camp And In Paying off Debt.

In a pine grove rising above the Upper Wetumpka Road two miles East of the center of Montgomery, the Montgomery Anti Tuberculosis League has purchased ten acres of land. Here they will establish within the next week a fresh air camp for persons affected with tuberculosis.

The consideration for this land was $3,750. When the deed to the property is transferred Monday $750 will have to be paid down. When that is paid the League will have about $200 left in its treasury with which to equip the camp. For the next six years the League will have to pay $500 a year on the land.

Tag Day Institution.

Tag day in Montgomery is a permanent institution. It was tag day of this year that made the camp possible, and it is tag day in the years to come that will enable the young ladies who have assumed the burden of financing the proposition to discharge their obligations.

Just now the League has before it the task of clearing the pine hill sufficiently for the encampment and building shacks for its patients. Miss Julia Johnston, secretary of the League has issued a call to the people of Montgomery to help. In her call she has adopted the idea of other cities that have camps.

Will Have Memorial Shacks.

Persons who donate a shack, furnished, will have that shack named for them or for any person whose name they wish to give. The shack is an inexpensive affair consisting of one room constructed so as to afford a perfect circulation of the air. Its furniture consists of little else than a cot.

Miss Johnston has already made the announcement that she is ready to receive the applicants of patients who wish to enter the camp. For the patients the league will supply necessary accomodations and a trained nurse who has good experience in the treatment of cases such as come within the province of the camp.

MORTUARY STATISTICS

15 Negroes Died Against Three Deaths of White People

Mont Adv 3-26-11

Mortuary statistics compiled by the city health department for the week ending November 25 show that fifteen negroes died while only three deaths of white people were reported.

The following is a list as compiled by the department:

Whites—Mrs. Lucy Gresham, age 47 years; Maggie O. Lee, age 13 years; Mrs. Prathana Booth, age 54 years.

Negroes—Della Appleton, age 62 years; Susie Scott, age 30 years; Fannie Germon, age 30 years; Mollie Evans, age 43 years; Charlotte Jones, age 63 years; Henry Merriweather, age 55 years; Prudo Prophet, age 32 years; Ellen Johnson, age 50 years; Gary L. Miller, age 35 years; Sara Tolliver, age 40 years; Henry Smith, age 15 years; Ed Paino, age 10 years; Ed Fobler, age 2 years; Nicrod Snow, age 27 years; Henry Hickey, age 18 years.

Tuberculosis Data

Members of the Anti-Tuberculosis League.

Tuberculosis Data.

GET THAT LETTER OFF YOUR DESK.

Mont. Adv. 7-16-11

When you look through your morning mail watch for an envelope with the double red cross. When the envelope appears open it and read the contents carefully and thoughtfully. Respond to the appeal of the letter and you will have accomplished something for humanity's sake. You will have thrown further protection around your home.

Last Sunday's Advertiser contained two pictures of six girls. They were of girls commonly known in Montgomery as society girls. But these girls represent something more than society girls. They represent society; not that highly organized institution which is the goal of the climber, but that society which is humanity, broadened by the century in which we live.

Your letter with the double red cross at the top is from these girls. It is their appeal as members of the Young Ladies' Auxiliary of the Montgomery Anti-Tuberculosis League. They are asking you to help them stamp out tuberculosis in Montgomery. They wanted land for a fresh air camp and they got it. Now they want to equip the camp. They will tell you how to help.

That letter on your desk will tell you that the only way to prevent tuberculosis in your family is to remove the sources of infection from your city. Sources of infection are persons suffering from tuberculosis. Send them from the city and you not only increase their chances for life by giving them fresh air, but you remove the source of infection. You have done a double service.

To maintain the camp, to which every patient in the city suffering from tuberculosis may be moved, the League is asking your aid. This is your city. You live here with your family. You are expected to protect the health of your family. Make your city the most healthful city in the United States and you will have made it the best. You will have increased your own wealth.

Are you going to help. Get the letter off your desk.

FIFTEEN NEGROES DEAD

WEEKLY STATISTICS SHOW TWO WHITES AND SIX NEGROES SUCCUMB TO TUBERCULOSIS.

Mont Adv. 1-8-11

Unable to withstand the shock of the severe cold of last week, six persons who had contracted tuberculosis succumbed, who were white persons and four negroes. The mortality report for the week shows six deaths among the whites and fifteen negroes. The average age of the white persons who dies was fifty-one years. The average age at death among the negroes was thirty-eight years. In the city's population the races are about equally divided.

The official list compiled by the sanitary department is as follows.

Whites—J. M. Williams, age 49 years; Mrs. Eleanor Pitzpatrick, age 31 years; Mr. —— Noles, age 65 years; Arthur J. Bell, age 38 years; Louise M. Wright, age 78 years; Will Loftin, age 5 years.

Negroes—Infant of Bernard Harmon, age one day; Price McCou, age 40 years; Charlie Taylor, age 59 years; Maria Davis, age 34 years; Rachel Clanton, age 80 years; Alice Griffin, age 60 years; Maria McKenzie, age 50 years; Luberta Brown, age 11 years; Evellna Craig, age 1 year; Josephine Ash, 10 years; Molly Knowles, age 31 years; William W. Scott, age 22 years; Mattie Lee Chisholm, age 24 years; Caron Taylor, age 61 years; Anthony Jessie, age 50 years.

DEATH FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Annual Report of Sanitary Department of Montgomery Gives Figures at 112.

Mont Adv. 1-20-11

It will be shown in the annual report of the Sanitary Department that there were 112 deaths during 1910 from tuberculosis. Not a few of these cases were Montgomery people but many were victims of the disease who had come to the city for treatment. Most of them were negroes.

FRESH AIR CAMP WILL BEOPENED NEXT MONDAY

Seven Cabins Will Be Ready for Occupancy

PATIENTS ARE NUMEROUS

Additional Shelter for Those Afflicted With Tuberculosis Will be Erected as Soon as Funds Become Available

Miss Johnston Grateful.

Mont adv- 9-7-11

The Fresh Air Camp on the Upper Wetumpka Road, property of the Montgomery Anti-Tuberculosis League, will be formally opened Monday morning. The camp consists of ten acres of piney hill, purchased by the League for $3,750; seven cabins, erected at a cost of $50 each, all donated; the furnishings of these cabins, valued at $50 each, donated; and a dining room and kitchen, paid for by numerous contributions.

More patients than the camp can accommodate are waiting to be taken where the air is pure, away from the city. Miss Julia Johnston, Secretary of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, whose individual effort is largely responsible for the camp, says the present buildings on the ground are only a nucleus for a greater camp. More cabins and an administration hall will be erected just as soon as the money is available.

More Funds Needed.

The erection of the camp has taken practically all of the League's funds, and the problem of maintaining the camp now confronts the Secretary. The running expenses of the camp in its present proportions will be $200 or $250 a month. The Secretary hopes to raise this amount by subscriptions, each subscriber paying $1 or more monthly. Many of the leading business men of the city are already regular contributors to the cause. Many more are not.

Through the Advertiser, Miss Johnston has asked that the many who have given their aid toward the camp be thanked. To most of the helpers she has written personal letters, but there are still many, she says, who have rendered great service, whom she wishes to assure of he rappreciation. Those who gave their pennies and nickels are unknown and cannot be reached. Following, however, is a partial list of those who helped:

Donators of Cabins.

Jacob Grief, E. C. Branch, Odd Fellows, Ophelia Tillis Jones, Owls, K. of P's and Elks.—K. of P. cottage being furnished by same order.

Donators of furnishings:

George Wragg, Bogachi, Teague and Son, I. Strauss, John L. Coon, Snow-Tullis, Davis' Bazar.

The business of erecting the camp was done practicall, at cost by the Crampton Lumber Co.

Equipments for bath room donated by Webber and Johnston.

Electric current donated by Montgomery Light and Water Power Company.

Duncan May, $50 to be used toward building fund.

First payment on land made with proceeds of Tag Day, held on April 29th, 1911.

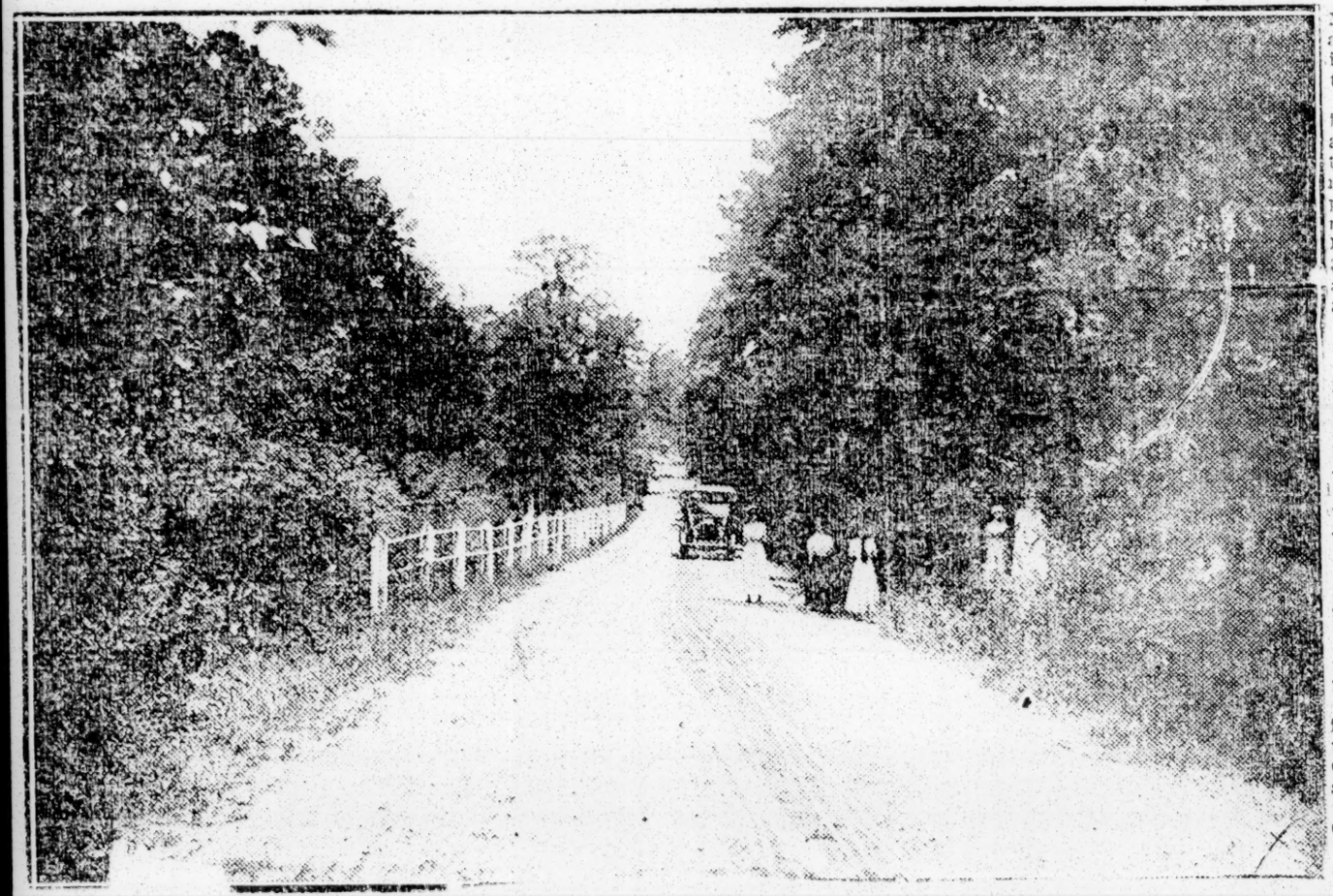
Brotherhood of Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators of America

Anti-Tuberculosis League Building Fresh Air Camp

Mont. adv. 7-9-11

BY RICE GAITHER

Fresh Air Camp on the Wetumpka Road.



WITH fresh air, rest and good food, the Anti-Tuberculosis League is trying to stamp out the white plague. The work of this League in Montgomery is being carried forward at present by the Young Ladies' Auxiliary, an organization composed of twenty-five young women.

The work of the Young Ladies' Auxiliary at present is to equip as a camp a piece of property on the Upper Wetumpka Road, which they purchased making the first payment from the proceeds of tag day. The first payment amounted to $750. They will have to make six more payments of $500 each. They will raise these funds also from tag day, the established annual institution.

Girls in the accompanying cuts are members of the Auxiliary. One of them is the Secretary. All are well known in Montgomery society.

All of the height of the hill in the pictures, all of the cool green freshness of the piney woods, all of the life-giving air that goes with the hill belongs to the Montgomery Anti-Tuberculosis League, and these girls, with assistants, bought it.

Some of Their Wants.

When snapped by the camera, the girls were planning the fresh air camp which is to be established on the hill.

They want five cabins for five patients who want to come to the camp immediately and who, physicians say, will die if they remain in the city during the summer. No patient that comes to the fresh air camp is able to go to Colorado. The camp, however, it is said, properly equipped and conducted, will prove almost as good a cure as Colorado.

They want a trained nurse to look after the patients. The nurse has been secured, but she must be paid. She will devote most of her life, at least in the immediate future, to the work of the camp.

They want a cook and a cow and a horse and a wagon.

They want groceries. They want a house girl and a matron. They want $2,0000, donated. During the present week they are going to start a campaign. They are going to visit every business man in Montgomery and ask him to donate something.

The cabins, each of which will cost $50, they hope to secure from the secret or benevolent organizations of the city. Each cabin will be a memorial to the order which presents it. One may also be a memorial to an individual if the individual makes the donation.

Cabins Under Way.

The cabins are already under way. The contractor says he is not worried about his money.

The administration building may be donated in the same manner.

After the camp is thoroughly equipped the secretary of the League believes it may be maintained with $200 a month. The present running expenses of the League, with its nurse, secretary and incidentals is $160 per month. That is just the amount secured from eighty-five subscribers who pay from 50c to $25 per month. Two hundred dolars additional money will therefore have to be raised every month.

This amount they hope to secure from business men of the city. They have a list of $200 in their office at present. Each man is put down for $1. They are not expecting a single man on the list to refuse to help them. Two an administration building and indeed all equipment for the camp.

The girls expect to have all equipment for the camp, costing perhaps hundred dollars a month, they say, is a small amount for a big city to raise for a good cause.